

World History Mastery for Teens

World History · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which dynasty was the first to unify China and standardize the script, weights, and measures?

- A) Han Dynasty
- B) Qin Dynasty**
- C) Zhou Dynasty
- D) Ming Dynasty

2. The Edict of Milan, which established religious toleration for Christianity within the Roman Empire, was issued by which two emperors?

- A) Constantine and Licinius**
- B) Augustus and Tiberius
- C) Diocletian and Galerius
- D) Trajan and Hadrian

3. In 1206, Temüjin was proclaimed the universal ruler of the Mongols, taking what title?

- A) Kublai Khan
- B) Batu Khan
- C) Genghis Khan**
- D) Hulagu Khan

4. What was the primary purpose of the 'Domesday Book' commissioned by William the Conqueror in 1086?

- A) To record religious texts
- B) To track tax obligations and land ownership**
- C) To catalogue the royal library
- D) To document military victories

5. The 'Great Schism' of 1054 resulted in the permanent split between which two ecclesiastical bodies?

- A) Catholic and Protestant
- B) Orthodox and Lutheran
- C) Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox**
- D) Anglican and Calvinist

6. Which West African empire, reaching its peak under Mansa Musa, was renowned for its wealth in gold and the scholarly city of Timbuktu?

- A) Songhai Empire
- B) Ghana Empire
- C) Mali Empire**
- D) Kanem-Bornu Empire

7. The Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 divided newly discovered lands outside Europe between which two nations?

- A) Spain and Portugal**
- B) England and France
- C) Spain and England
- D) Portugal and the Netherlands

8. Who was the primary architect of the 'Realpolitik' strategy that led to the unification of Germany in 1871?

- A) Wilhelm I
- B) Klemens von Metternich
- C) Otto von Bismarck**
- D) Frederick the Great

9. The Meiji Restoration in Japan involved the end of which military government?

- A) Ashikaga Shogunate
- B) Kamakura Shogunate
- C) Tokugawa Shogunate**
- D) Fujiwara Regency

10. What was the 'Code of Hammurabi', one of the earliest legal codes, primarily inscribed upon?

- A) A series of palm leaves
- B) A large diorite stele**
- C) A set of clay tablets in a library
- D) The walls of the Ishtar Gate

11. The Triple Entente, a major alliance leading into WWI, consisted of which countries?

- A) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- B) Britain, France, Russia**
- C) USA, Britain, France
- D) Germany, Russia, Italy

12. Which civilization is credited with the development of the 'cuneiform' writing system?

A) Sumerians

B) Egyptians

C) Indus Valley

D) Minoans

13. The 1848 revolutions across Europe were largely inspired by what political movement?

A) Absolute Monarchy

B) Liberalism and Nationalism

C) Feudalism

D) Mercantilism

14. Which explorer led the first expedition to successfully circumnavigate the globe, though he died before its completion?

A) Vasco da Gama

B) Christopher Columbus

C) Ferdinand Magellan

D) Hernán Cortés

15. The 'Hundred Years' War' was primarily a conflict between which two royal houses?

A) Habsburg and Valois

B) Plantagenet and Valois

C) Lancaster and York

D) Bourbon and Tudor

16. In 1917, the Zimmermann Telegram was a failed attempt by Germany to form an alliance with which country against the United States?

A) Mexico

B) Canada

C) Brazil

D) Argentina

17. Which architectural marvel, commissioned by Shah Jahan, serves as a prime example of Mughal architecture in India?

A) Red Fort

B) Jama Masjid

C) Taj Mahal

D) Humayun's Tomb

18. What was the significance of the 1648 Peace of Westphalia?

- A) It ended the Napoleonic Wars
- B) It established the concept of state sovereignty**
- C) It abolished the Holy Roman Empire
- D) It triggered the French Revolution

19. The 'Ziggurats' of ancient Mesopotamia were primarily used as:

- A) Granaries for grain storage
- B) Defense fortresses
- C) Religious temples**
- D) Royal palaces

20. The 'Salt March' of 1930, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was a protest against:

- A) British taxation on salt**
- B) The partition of India
- C) The textile industry taxes
- D) Railway expansion